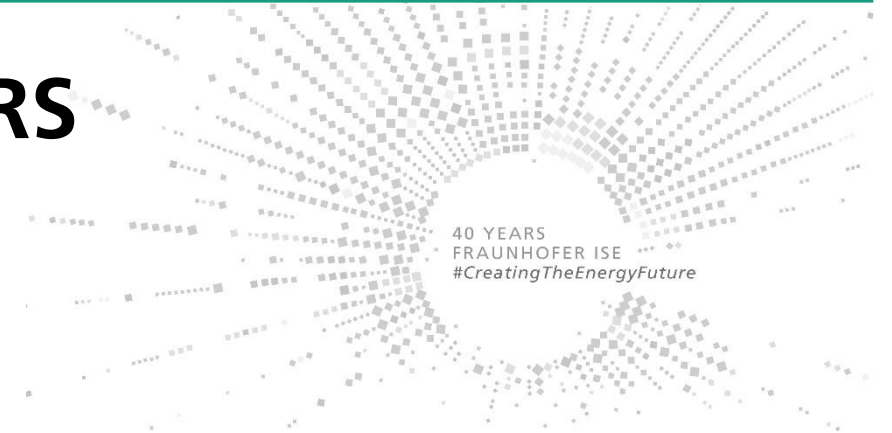


SMART GRIDS THAT POWER OUR CARS



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Division Power Electronics, Grids and Smart Systems

B2G Roundtable Chile

Freiburg, 20. January 2022

www.ise.fraunhofer.de

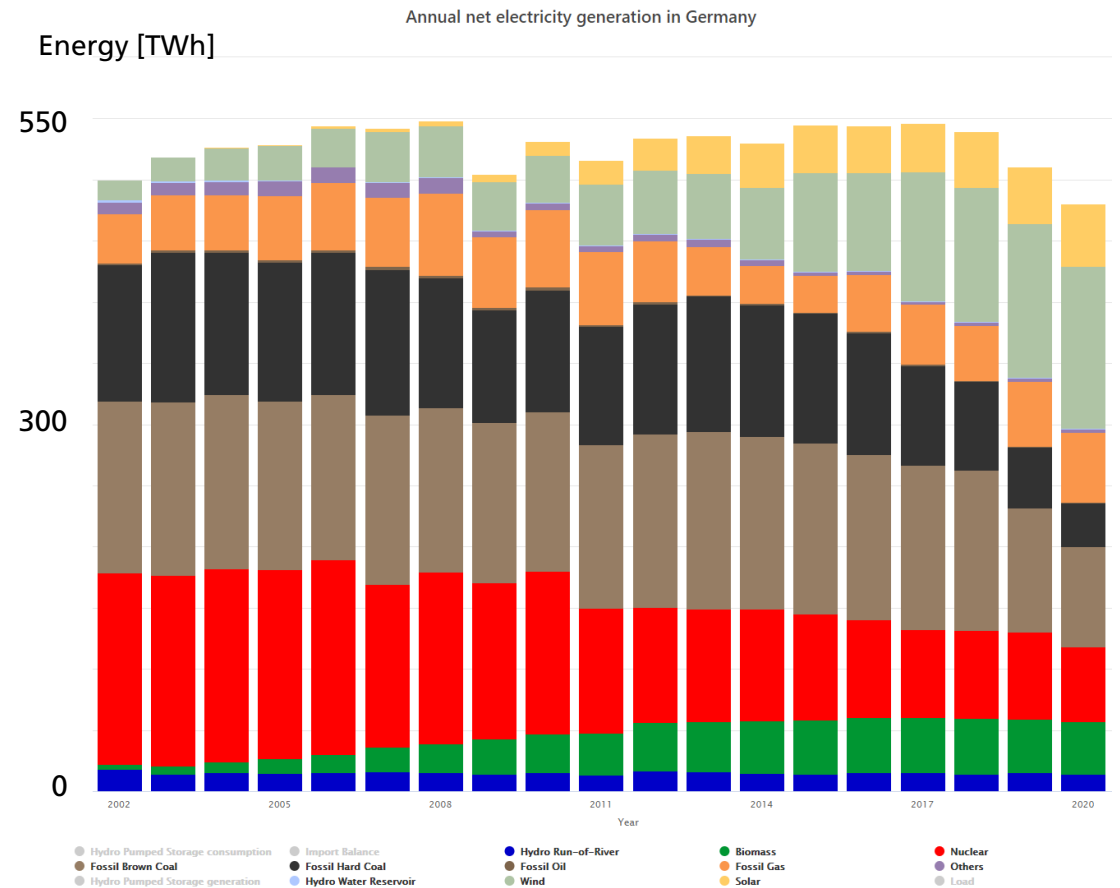
Power vs. Energy

Energy

- $40 \text{ mio cars} \times 14.000 \text{ km/yr} \times 18 \text{ kWh/ 100km} \approx 100 \text{ TWh/yr}$
- Total electrical energy in Germany 2019 $\approx 500 \text{ TWh/yr}$

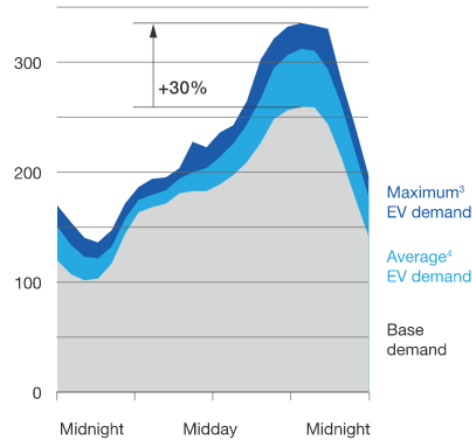
Storage Potential

- $20 \text{ kWh} \times 40 \text{ mio cars} = 800 \text{ GWh}$
- Total electrical energy in Germany 2019 $\approx 1.600 \text{ GWh / day}$



<https://energy-charts.info/>

Power vs. Energy



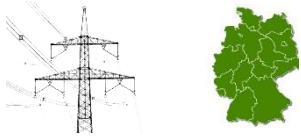
¹Load shape for a typical feeder with 150 houses at 8 megawatt-hours per year; example shown for Midwestern US on typical September day.

²The average US household owns 2.1 vehicles.

³Statistically expected maximum EV demand—"peak day."

⁴Statistically expected average EV demand—"typical day."

McKinsey&Company | Source: OpenEI; McKinsey analysis



Power

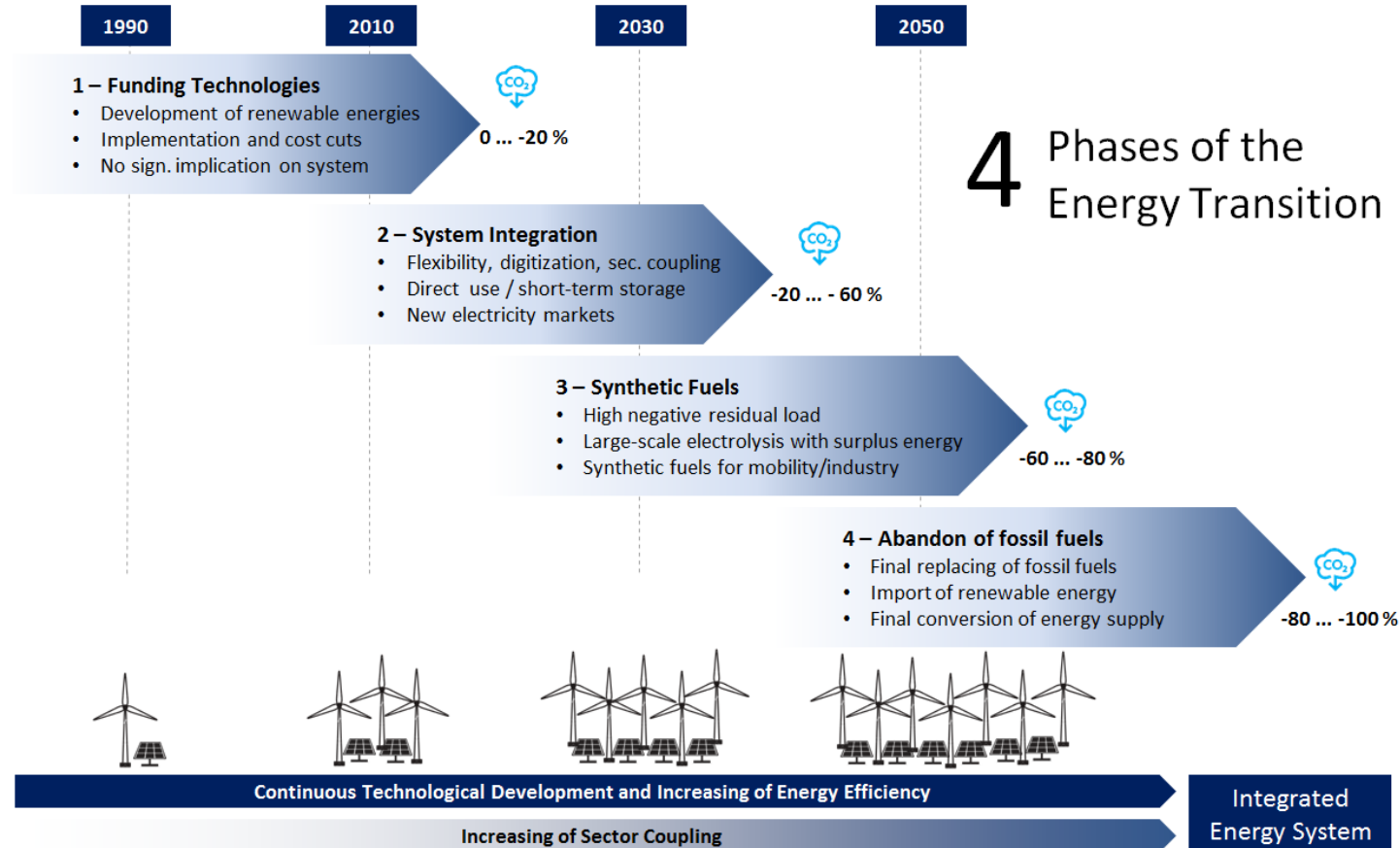
- Charging power is in the range of
 - 2-40 kW for AC charging stations
 - 50-350 kW and much more for DC quick charger
- Charging after 100 km takes between 9 hrs and 3 minutes

Peak Power

- 11 kW x 40 mio cars x 20 hrs/day availability = **366 GW**
- Power German electricity grid **40-80 GW**

Transforming the Power Systems

Digitalization is Powerful Enabler



➔ From phase 2 on, grids must bring renewables into other energy sectors

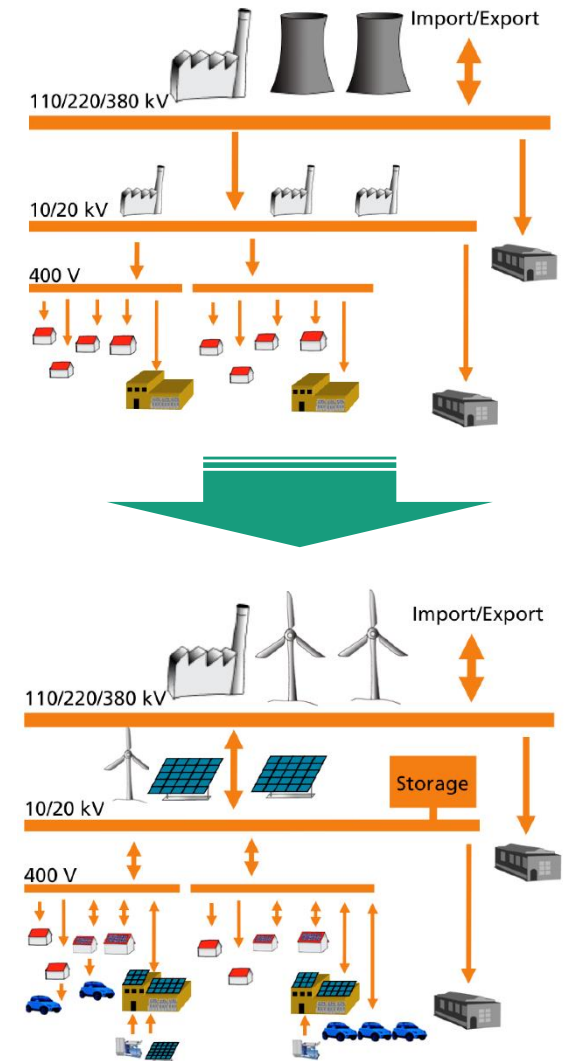
➔ Digitalization will enable required flexibility and new electricity markets

Source: Fraunhofer ISE

Future Power Grids

Distributed Smart Grids

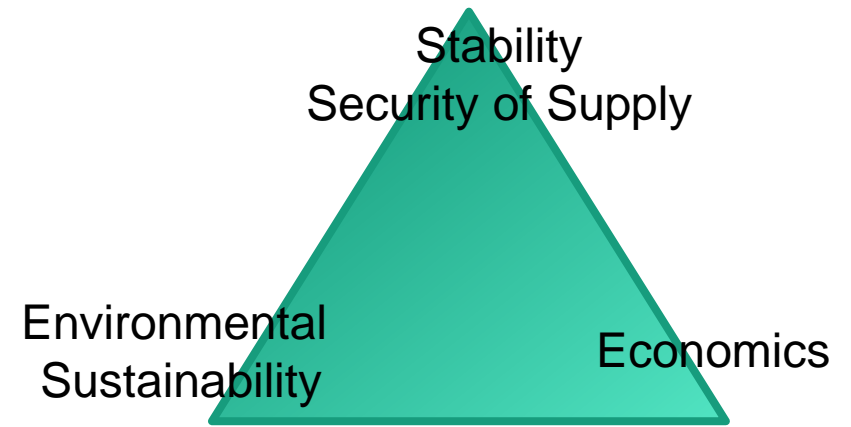
- Volatile generation of renewable energy requires **new approach** of **load balancing** and **grid operation automation**
 - Storage
 - Demand side management, load flexibility
 - Inertia and reserve control based on power electronics
 - IT solutions (communication, sensors)
 - Automation (forecasts and control) of millions of relevant operating resources
- Acceptance of change and cost by customers through **participation**
- New regulation, **energy markets** and business models



Future Power Grids

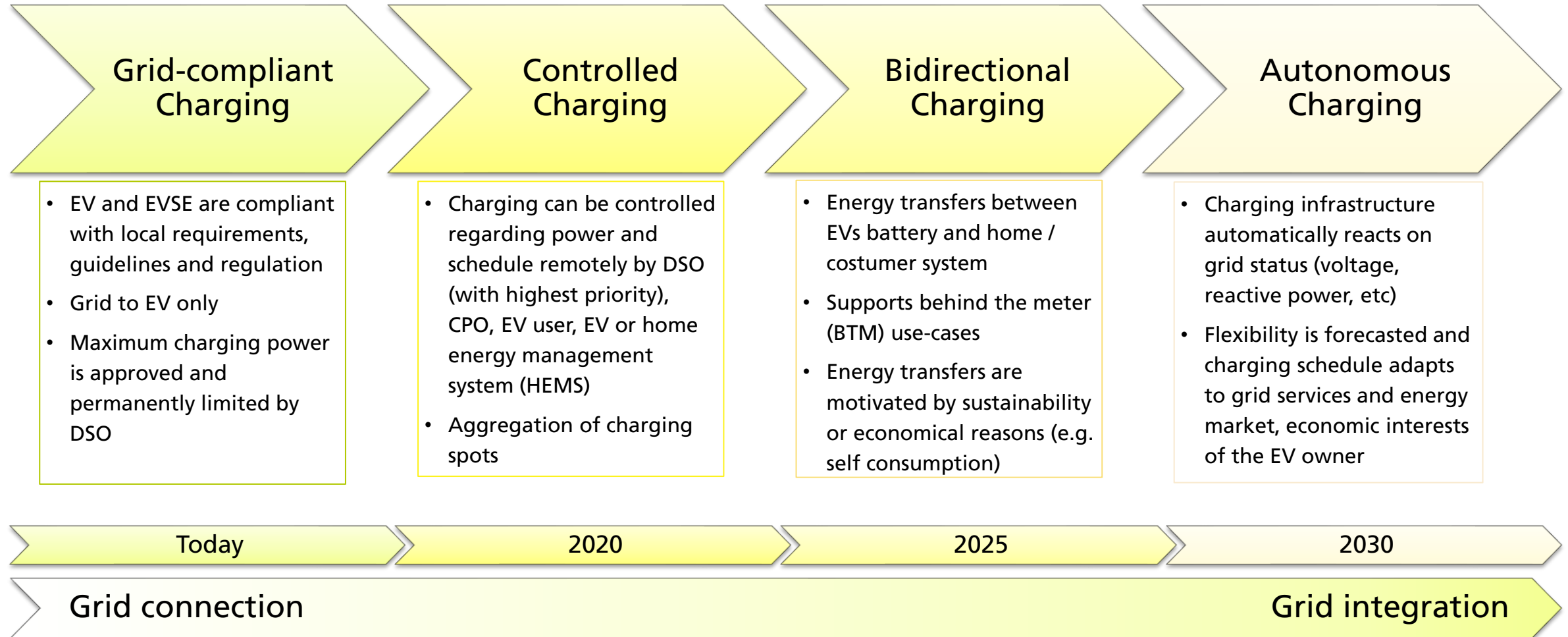
Challenges

- Minimize Cost of Transformation
- Minimize Grid Enhancement
- Minimize Congestion of Generation
- Minimize Conversion losses
- Maximize Efficiency
- Maximize Automation
- Grid Operation close to Capacity Limits
- Active Management of Power Flows



Grid Integration of Electric Vehicles

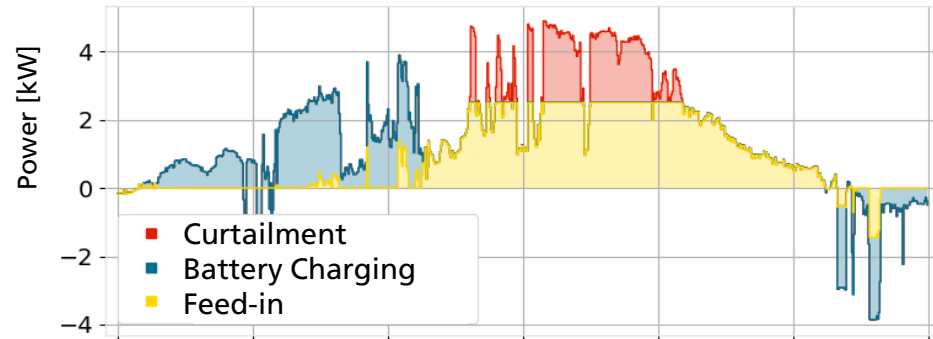
Grid Integration Levels of Charging Infrastructure for Electric Vehicles



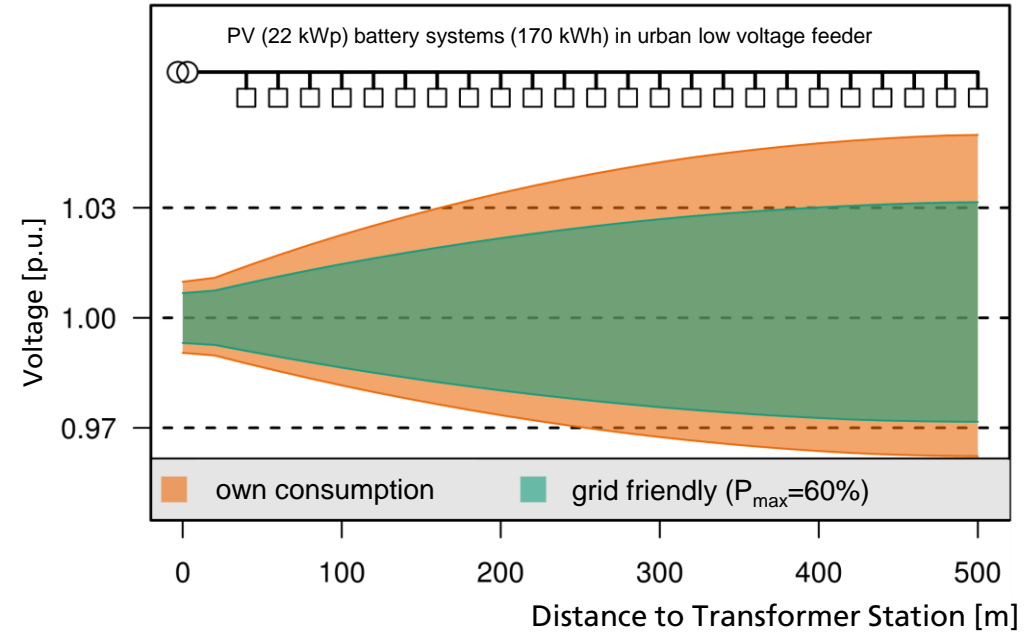
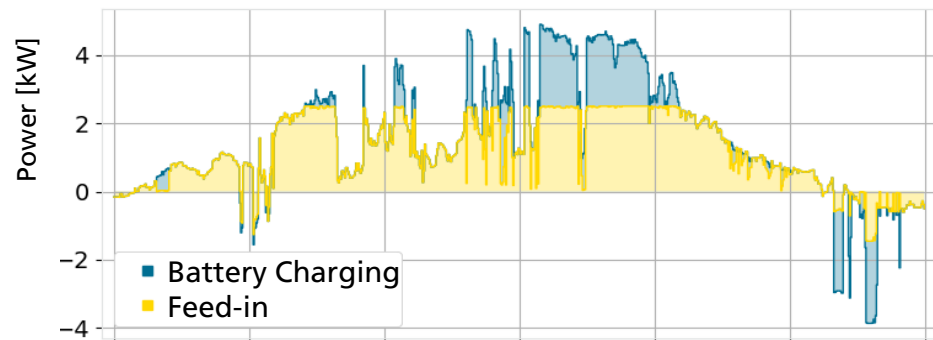
Based on: CharIn Charging Interface Initiative e.V.

Grid-friendly Operation of ~~PV Battery Systems~~ Electric Vehicles

Own Consumption Optimized



Grid friendly

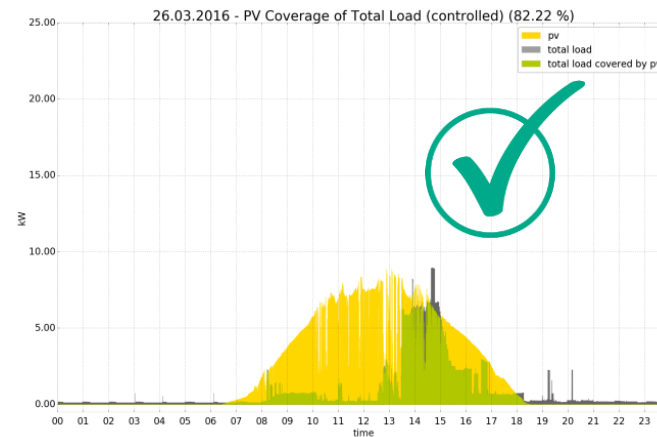
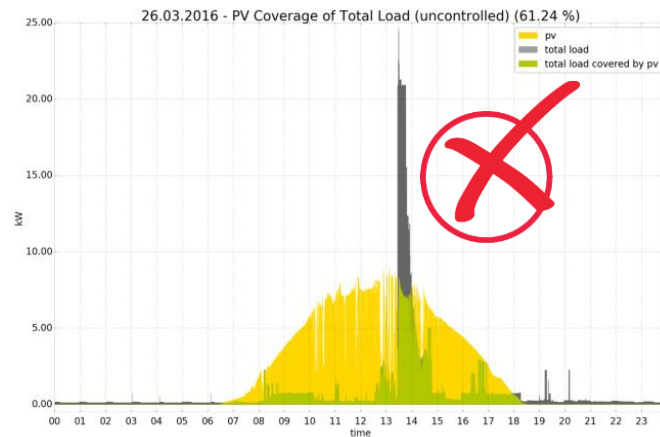


- Own consumption optimization does not automatically avoid grid peaks
- Grid friendly operation: up to 66% surplus PV can be installed

Smart Charging @ Home

Empowering Grid and Infrastructure

- Own Consumption maximization and (in future) peak management using **Home Energy Management Systems**
- Plug and Charge automation
Considering battery SoC and user preferences



openMUC

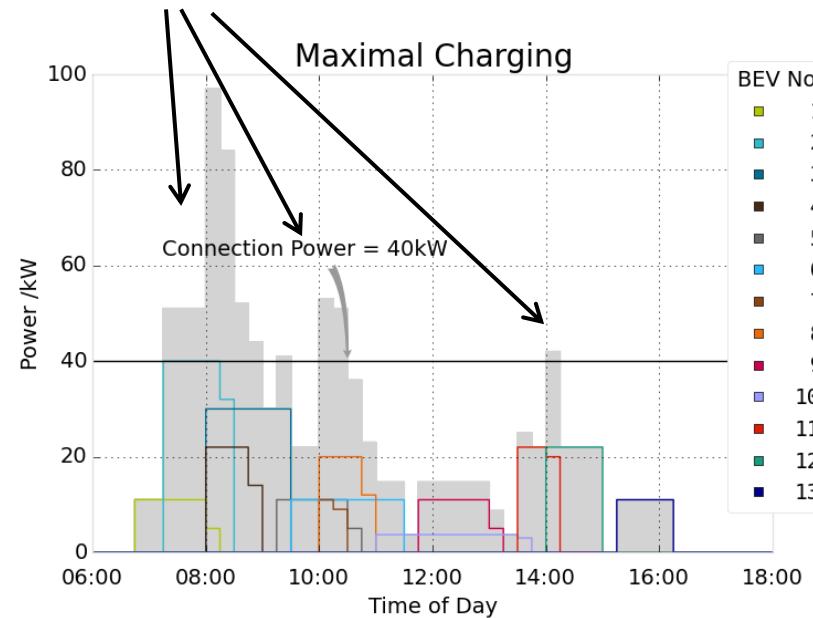
www.openmuc.org

Control Algorithms

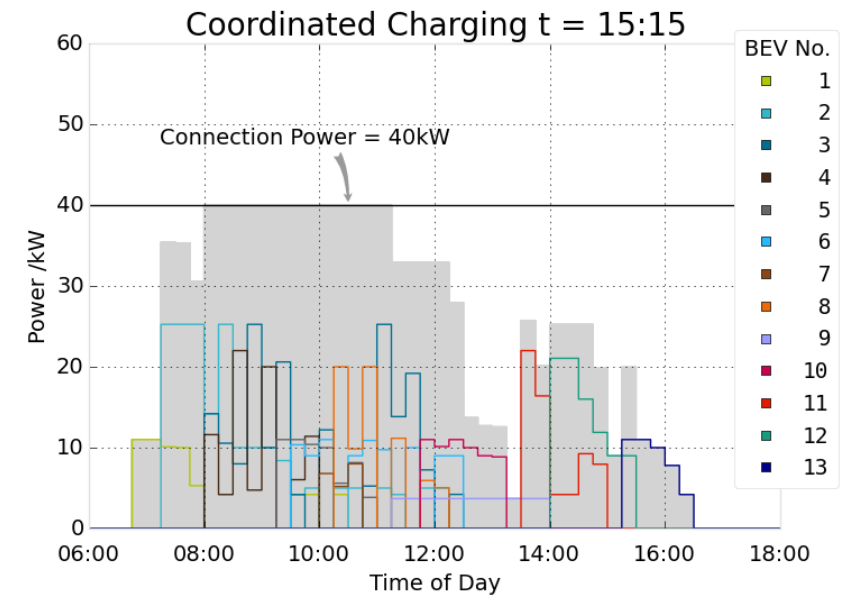
Peak Management, Congestion Management

- Interface to Grid Operator
- Energy markets
- Local Control

uncontrolled charging:
connection power exceeded!

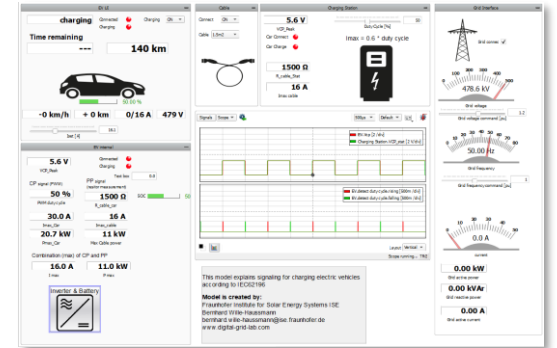


controlled charging: power limits
and all user requirements met



Vehicle to Home, Vehicle to Grid Close to Breakthrough?

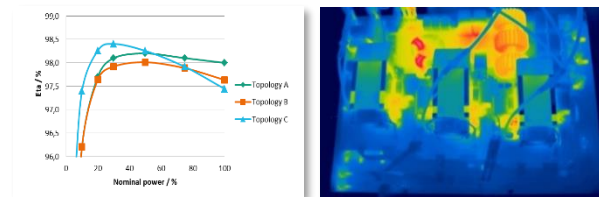
- Application interesting for PV own consumption maximization and peak management
- Pooling of cars allows for energy market offerings like control reserve
- Few V2X cars available but many models announced for 2022
- Communication Protocols
 - Supply Equipment to EV: ISO 15118-20 is specified
 - Backend to Supply Equipment: OCPP 2.1 in progress
- Regulation and Clearing are not standardized on international level
- Test facilities for grid integration use-cases
www.digital-grid-lab.com



Business Area - Power Electronics, Grids and Smart Systems

Center for Power Electronics and Sustainable Grids

- Development of converter systems for the energy and mobility transition
 - Development and evaluation of innovative converter systems
 - Focus on efficient and cost-optimized systems with latest technologies
- Typical topics
 - Increase of power density by innovative design concepts and efficient circuit topologies
 - Multifunctional properties with regard to control technology and device-specific standards
 - Multifunctional properties with regard to control technology and device-specific standards (Time-to-Market)



Our laboratory offers unique opportunities in the field of power electronics and dynamic grid control

Conclusion

- Electric mobility is finally ready for mass market
- EV storage capacity is interesting on the short term (peak shaving), not on the long scale (balancing)
- PV own consumption and especially peak shaving is economically interesting for ev owners – if driving profile fits – and pooling

- EV induced problems expected in distribution grids with higher charging power demand
- Fleet management or on-board grid sensing are viable options to avoid grid enforcement

Thank You for Your Attention!

<https://s.fhg.de/SmartGrids>

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